

*chalybeata* of Hermann. I am not able to satisfy myself that *F. megabalia* Hartmann, Zeitschr. ges. Erdkund Berlin, 1868, III, no. 13, p. 55, applies to a cheetah. The animal is said to live in central Africa and to resemble the *F. jubata* of Schreber's plate.

From an examination of the specimens in the National Museum it seems probable that *Acinonyx soemmeringii* (Fitzinger) will have to be recognized as a distinct form, but the material is at present too scanty for conclusive results. The two currently recognized forms will stand as follows:

**Acinonyx jubatus** (Schreber).

AFRICAN CHEETAH.

1776. *Felis jubata* SCHREBER, Die Säugethiere, pl. cv. (Cape of Good Hope).  
 1855. *Cynailurus soemmeringii* FITZINGER, Sitz.-Ber. Math. nat. cl. d. K. akad. Wiss., xvi, hft. 2, p. 245. (Bajuda Steppe, Kordofan.)  
 1868. *Felis jubata* var. *africana* HARTMANN, Zeitschr. ges. Erdkund Berlin, III, no. 13, p. 56. (New name for the combined *C. guttatus* and *C. soemmeringii* of Fitzinger.)  
 1869. *Felis fearonis* FITZINGER, Sitz.-Ber. Kais. Akad. Wiss., lix, I abth., p. 664. (Cape of Good Hope, l. c., p. 667.)  
 1877. *Felis lanea* SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 532. (Beaufort West, Cape Colony.)

**Acinonyx venaticus** (Smith).

INDIAN CHEETAH.

1827. *Felis venatica* SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, V, p. 166. (India.)  
 1828. *Acinonyx venator* BROOKES, Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of Joshua Brookes, p. 16. (India.)

—N. Hollister.

ON THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD  
OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

Examination of the series of breeding Red-winged Blackbirds recently collected by Messrs. E. J. Brown, J. H. Riley, and E. A. Mearns, in Charleston County, South Carolina, develops the fact that the form resident on the coastal plain of South Carolina is identical with the Florida bird at present known as *Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus* Maynard, with which it exactly agrees in size and coloration; and resident South Carolina birds also have the longer and more slender bill of the Florida form.

Linnæus based his [*Oriolus*] *phœnicus* on Catesby's *Sturnus niger, alis superne rubentis* (Nat. Hist. Carolina, I, p. 13, pl. 13). Catesby's figure of an adult male indicates, by the complete nuptial plumage and slenderness of the bill, that the form portrayed was the resident bird of South Carolina, and not a migrant or winter resident from the north. The text also shows that the author was very familiar with the breeding haunts and nesting habits of the bird, with relation to the ocean tides, making it very probable that the individual figured was taken on the coast.

*Agelaius phœniceus floridanus* Maynard (1896) therefore becomes a synonym of *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus* (Linnaeus, 1766), and the northern subspecies must be known as

***Agelaius phœniceus predatorius* (Wilson).**

NORTHEASTERN RED-WING.

*Sturnus predatorius* WILSON, American Ornithology, IV, 1811, p. 30, pl. 30, figs. 1 and 2.

*Characters.*—Larger than *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus*\* with a shorter and stouter bill. Female darker, especially below, where the black stripes are much broader.†

*Geographical distribution.*—This form breeds from Fort Macon, North Carolina, and Smith's Island, Virginia, north to Nova Scotia, and westward, wintering as far south as Georgia and the Gulf States.‡

*Remarks.*—Wilson's figures, descriptions and measurements all represent the northern subspecies; and his reference, in synonymy, to specimens in Peale's Museum ("No. 1466, 1467") make it probable that his material came from eastern Pennsylvania, which region I therefore fix as the type locality of his *Sturnus predatorius*.

—Edgar A. Mearns.

NOTE ON THE MEXICAN BATS OF THE GENUS *DASYPTERUS*.§

Mr. Geo. F. Gummer has recently presented to the U. S. National Museum some specimens of *Dasypterus* taken at Izamal and Yaxcash, Yucatan, which represent two very distinct species. One is a large animal with skull about 18 mm. in condylobasal length, while the other is noticeably smaller; condylobasal length of skull about 15 mm. The difference in size between the two animals is thus about the same as that separating the European *Nyctalus noctula* and *N. leisleri*. Apparently this is the first instance on record of the occurrence of two members of the *Dasypterus ega* group at one locality.

The smaller animal, represented by adults only, appears to be the *D. ega panamensis* of Thomas; unquestionably it is a local representative of true *ega*, a species which in its various geographic forms ranges from Argentina to Lower California. It maintains a uniformly small size throughout a very extended area, the range of individual variation in condylobasal length of skull in specimens from Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Yucatan and Lower California being from 14 to 15.6 mm. The larger species, represented by both adults and young from Yucatan, is equally constant, as the range of variation in adult skulls from Yucatan, Chiapas,||

\* See Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America, vol. II, 1902, pp. 331 and 333.

† The darkest female specimens in the collection of the United States National Museum were collected at Plum Island Marsh, Essex County, Massachusetts, by Mr. William D. Carpenter, in June, 1911.

‡ Numerous winter specimens of both sexes, from South Carolina, in the U. S. National Museum collection, are all *predatorius*.

§ By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

|| Adult male (skin and skull), No. 133,030 (Biological Survey Collection), San Bartolomé, Chiapas, March 15, 1904, Nelson and Goldman.